

spare," and then turning to Wagner, "So am I your most obedient servant." He was visibly affected.

The demonstration was more expressive of the real interest in and gratification at the success of the performance than anything ever witnessed here. The whole affair was a fitting close to the grand festival.

The *Sun's* special says the President will, in a few days, issue the necessary proclamation to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty.

The whaling bark *Catalpa* arrived this morning from New South Wales with the Fenian prisoners who escaped from that country some time ago.

CHICAGO, 19. — Sabin R. Smith, in behalf of Hilton and Libby, successors of A. T. Stewart's business in New York, and for himself as Chicago representative, this morning signed a lease for the two large buildings at the corner of Washington street and Wabash Avenue, known as the Drake and Wilder blocks. They will be occupied by the parties above named as a wholesale dry goods store, to be known as the Chicago branch of the New York business of A. T. Stewart. The stores will be fitted up at once, and it is expected will be ready for the fall trade.

The *Kansas City Times* publishes a letter purporting to be from Jesse James denying that he participated in the Otterville train robbery, and gives the names of two prominent citizens of Jackson county, who can testify that they saw and talked with him in that county the morning following the robbery. He also says the confession of Hobbs Kerry is a tissue of lies.

ST. LOUIS, 19. — An official report from the South Pass Jetty Company says on every crest of the bar exhaustive soundings have been taken, showing a clear channel of twenty feet deep at the average flood tide, with at least a width of 140 feet. The company gets the first payment when the width reaches 200 feet.

LONG BRANCH, 19. — Representative Meade, who arrived here this morning, states that there is a misapprehension concerning the rumor of his resignation as a member of the Mongolian commission. It is his intention to serve, though he greatly regrets the rumor of Representative Wilson's declination to serve as a member of the commission, and trusts Wilson will reconsider this determination in view of the public importance of the investigation proposed and the confidence in Wilson's judgment. This wish, Meade believes, is shared by Page and Kasson.

HALIFAX, 19. — The Spanish brig *Layanezan*, from the West Indies for St. Johns, N. F., laden with West Indian produce, struck a shoal of rocks in St. John's Bay on Monday, and became a total wreck. Captain Ferlha, wife and daughter, and the steward were drowned.

The house belonging to Mr. Kelly at St. Lawrence, was burned down and two of his sons perished in the flames.

CHICAGO, 20. — The *Tribune's* Washington special says the principal democratic Sunday papers here to-day make severe attacks on the House for the outrageous manner in which it reduced the pay of the officers of the navy. It characterizes the action and method by which it was accomplished as a gross injustice of the rank and most unjustifiable kind, and utterly false in its assumption of economy. It will reduce to beggary a number whose services have entitled them to a nation's gratitude. Of course all these officers will be entitled to relief at the next or some future session of Congress, but in the meanwhile they will be subjected to extreme hardships.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 20. — Last night a dastardly attempt was made to wreck the St. Louis express a few miles east of here, near Lincoln Creek bridge. The embarkment at this point is seventy-five feet; a rail was placed in such a manner as to make it an absolute certainty that the whole train would go over it. Fortunately a man walking on the track discovered the men at work. He notified a farmer living near, who succeeded in stopping the train just in time, by swinging a lantern. About 100 passengers were aboard the train.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12. — Richard Bainer Oakley, manager and proprietor of the Co-operative Credit Bank, a

scheme started in 1874, which proved a failure, and was adjudicated a bankrupt in January last and committed for trial on a charge of fraud, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to five years penal servitude.

ATHENS, 12. — Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Patras to-day. Several houses were much injured.

BAHIA, 12. — The Hamburg steamer *Germania* is ashore near this place and likely to become a wreck. The cargo is being saved.

BELGRADE, 12. — The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria and Serbia are reported beyond description.

PARIS, 13. — President Macmahon has liberated 161 persons imprisoned for participation in the outrages during the commune trouble.

LONDON, 14. — The Ottoman embassy of this city officially denies that the imperial troops burned Serbian villages or carried petroleum for that purpose, as has been charged. The embassy alleges that sixty villages in the Ottoman territory have been burned by the Serbians.

The *Standard's* Saitchar special says Osman Pasha crossed the Timoc River into Serbia and encamped on the former positions of the Serbians. The country is entirely deserted by the inhabitants. The Circassians as they advance find only deserted houses.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says Prince Milan had a conference with the Austrian and English consuls at Belgrade, and expressed his willingness to abandon the war if England and Austria would support him in his negotiations for peace.

A special to the *Daily News* from Bayreuth, reports that the performance of the *Rheingold* prologue to the Ring of the Nibelung began at seven o'clock on Sunday evening. The audience was one of the most brilliant and distinguished ever assembled in Germany. The auditorium remained in darkness throughout the performance, all the light being concentrated on the stage. Applause was permitted only at the conclusions of the acts. The scenic effects were of great beauty, the performers admirable, and the orchestra nearly perfect. The arrangement by which the latter was concealed from view was a success, and greatly heightened the effect. Wagner declined to appear before the curtain at the conclusion of the performance.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the report that Lord Lytton will resign the office of Governor General of India, early in 1877, gains strength and is generally believed.

MANCHESTER, 14. — The *Guardian's* London dispatch says Disraeli's acceptance of the privy seal has occasioned almost as much surprise as his elevation to the Peerage. The object is to secure him a post to fall back on if it should prove that his health is not strong enough to lead in the House of Lords next session. It is expected that the title of the Earl of Beaconsfield will be supplemented by those of Viscount Hupenden and Baron Disraeli.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Baronet, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will probably succeed the Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, in the cabinet, if the latter is raised to the peerage.

EDINBURGH, 14. — The *Scotsman* says a trustworthy correspondent informs us that Disraeli's elevation to the peerage is the first step towards his resignation of the Premiership, not now, but before the beginning of the next session.

Earl Derby is mentioned as the new premier.

SHANGHAI, 14. — The French Mission chapel at Ning Koofer, province of Ugan Sali, was attacked by the populace during the celebration of mass. The priest and many of the congregation were killed.

BELGRADE, 14. — Rumors of approaching ministerial changes are subsiding.

Prince Milan declares the condition of the Serbian forces is very satisfactory, and announces his resolution to continue the war to the last extremity.

MADRAS, 14. — The newspapers assert that the Duke of Buckingham has been promised the reversion of the Governor Generalship.

LONDON, 14. — Charles John Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, died yesterday, aged 72.

LIVERPOOL, 21. — The *Dory Centennial*, of Gloucester, Mass., arrived to-day.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that M. Triguett and his sons, aeronauts, ascended on Sunday in a balloon from the environs of Paris. The balloon was torn by contact with the trees, and fell rapidly to the ground. One of the young men was instantly killed and the father fatally injured.

BAYREUTH, 14. — The performance of the Walkuvren began at 4 p. m. and ended at 9:30 p. m., with intervals of an hour between the acts. This representation made a greater impression even than that of *Rheingold*. The first act especially produced a profound sensation, and at the close of the opera, the effect when the entire back-ground of the stage was filled with a sea of ice, was wonderful. The enthusiasm of the audience could not be restrained and the performance was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of applause. At the end of the acts the leading performers were loudly called for before the curtain, but declined to respond, the composer and artists considering that such appearance would violate the unity of the representation. The Emperor William was present and remained till the close of the opera. On entering and leaving his box he was greeted with cheers.

After the opera the Emperor went to Babelsberg.

LONDON, 15. — Parliament was prorogued at two o'clock this afternoon by royal commission. The following is the Queen's speech, read from the throne by the Lord High Chancellor:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance upon parliament. My relations with all foreign powers are of a friendly character and I look forward confidently to the maintenance of the good understanding which now prevails. The efforts which, in common with other powers, I have made, in bringing about a settlement of the differences unfortunately existing between the Porte and its Christian subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been hitherto unsuccessful. The war begun in these provinces has been extended into Serbia and Montenegro. Should a favorable opportunity present itself I shall be ready in concert with my allies to offer my good offices for purposes of mediation between the contending parties, bearing in mind alike the duties imposed on me by treaty obligations and those which arise from considerations of humanity and policy. A difference has arisen between my government and that of the United States as to the proper construction of an article in the treaty of the ninth of August, 1842, which relates to the surrender of persons accused of certain offences. The inconveniences of both countries which would follow a cessation of the practice of extradition are great and obvious, and I entertain the hope that a new arrangement will be soon arrived at, by which the matter will be placed on a satisfactory footing. I am deeply thankful that my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has returned in good health from his lengthened journey in India. His presence in that part of my dominions has given occasion for the expression of feelings of loyalty and devotion to the throne, which I highly value. In pursuance of the power conferred upon me, I have, by proclamation, assumed the title of 'Empress of India.' In making, as regards India, this addition to the ancient style of my crown, I have desired to record on this occasion the peculiar interest to me, and the earnest solicitude which I feel for the happiness of my Indian people. I trust that peace and order will be re-established in the Malay peninsula, and that the rulers of the native states will cheerfully accept the recommendations and appliances of my offices for the better government of their territory. The visit to this country of the President of the Orange free states has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the long controversy which has existed with reference to the province of Griguland and an important advance has thus been made towards that friendly and cordial co-operation of neighboring states which is essential to the interests of South Africa. A conference in regard to South African affairs, in regard to which papers have already been laid before you, is now sitting in London, and cannot fail to contribute largely to the settlement of various and important questions.

LONDON, 15. — The Earl of Lonsdale, a member of the House of Peers, is dead.

Frederick Cavill's attempt to swim the channel proved a failure. He remained in the water twelve hours, and was very much exhausted.

LONDON, 16. — A special to the *Daily Telegraph* reports that the English consuls at Belgrade and Constantinople have been directed to inform the Servians and Turks respectively, that if they will consent to the mediation of the powers, England is willing to act.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* reports that a plot for the betrayal to the Servians of the Turks' military plans has been discovered at Nisch, and several officers arrested.

A Vienna correspondent announces that the leaders of the Serbian agitation in the south of Hungary have been indicted for high treason for conspiring to excite a civil war.

A dispatch from Ilma says the report is untrue that Lord Lytton contemplates resigning the governor-generalship of India next year.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that while the war preparations continue active, and while even the peace party consider any fate preferable to the deposition of Prince Milan, and annexation of any part of Serbia to Turkey, or even a period of Turkish rule here, at the same time a depression of spirits and a desire for peace among the moderate party and the Serbian people generally make the intervention of the powers to be anxiously looked for, in the hope that it would bring peace without any of the above conditions which, it is feared, the Turks desire to impose rather than accept any one of those. The moderate party will support the government to continue the struggle until Serbia conquers or could not fight any longer. They say the deposition of Prince Milan would occasion a dy-

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service. An additional outlay was required to place my army and navy upon a proper footing of efficiency, and the check which had been given to the advance of the revenue by comparative stagnation of trade compelled me to propose an increase of taxation. I desire to acknowledge the readiness with which you have responded to that appeal, and at the same time assure you that no efforts shall be wanting to keep the expenditure of the country within the bounds of moderation.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—The act which you passed for the amendment of the laws relating to merchant shipping will, I trust, promote the safety of our ships and seamen, without imposing unnecessary restrictions upon the conduct of the service, on the prosperity of which our national interests in so many ways are involved. The measure making further provision respecting the elementary education of the country is one of great importance and will complete the work on which successive Parliaments for many years have been engaged by securing due attendance at school of the children for whose benefit the means and machinery of education have been so largely supplied. I have observed with much satisfaction the arrangements which you have made for maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the tribunal of ultimate appeal for the United Kingdom by which at the same time the judicial Committee of Privy Council and intermediate court of appeal will be improved and strengthened. I anticipate the best results from the act providing safeguards against painful experiments upon living animals. I regret that a pressure of other business has prevented the completion of your labors upon several measures of much importance, among these are bills relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to the administration of prisons, and to the law affecting maritime contracts. I trust, however, the attention which you have given to these questions during past sessions may facilitate their settlement next. In bidding you farewell, I pray the blessing of Providence may rest on your present labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

BELFAST, 15. — The Lady Day procession to-day and accompanying rabble had several encounters with seconds collected to witness it. Many were sent to the hospitals. Further disturbance is apprehended to-night.

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nastic civil war, which would retard the progress of the country twenty years. As for Turkish rule there, the foremost men of Serbia, and men who are opponents of the war, say it is better that all the Servians perish in the struggle than submit; that it is evident that, if the intervention of the powers does bring peace, no arrangement between the belligerents themselves is likely to be made.

A dispatch from Belfast says although no serious rioting occurred last night, several encounters took place between the mobs and the constabulary. Twenty-six persons were sent to the hospitals. Some parts of Belfast are very excited to-day, and the military have been called out.

OPORTO, 16. — Two banks in this city have suspended, causing the renewal of a financial crisis.

EDINBURGH, 16. — The statute of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, the site of which is a few yards to the east of Scotland's, was unveiled yesterday.

LONDON, 16. — The Right Hon. General Noel having accepted the office of commissioner of public works, vice Lord Henry Lennox resigned, was to-day re-elected to the House of Commons without opposition.

A Belgrade despatch to the *Standard* says a war manifesto has been issued by Prince Milan to-day, declaring that Serbia and Montenegro will fight together to the last man.

The *Times* Ragusa correspondent announces that the report of a severe defeat of the Turks at Kuci is confirmed. According to the Montenegrin accounts, Mahalet Pasha, with 20,000 men, advanced into the ravines of Kuci. His army was attacked on all sides, routed and pursued by the Montenegrins from Medan to Padgaritza, where the Turks were protected by their artillery. The Montenegrins estimate the Turkish loss at 8,000. There is no doubt that this is the greatest disaster of the war.

EDINBURGH, 17. — The Scotch national memorial to the late Prince Consort was unveiled this afternoon by Her Majesty the Queen.

In a reply to a speech made in the English House of Commons to the effect that Russia was stronger in 1853 than now, the *Globe* shows that Russia in 1853 had an army of \$600,000 men and now 1,340,000 as a peace armament, and 2,500,000 in time of war.

LONDON, 18.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter dated Philippopolis, August 9th, says that the Turkish report of the outrages in Bulgaria is such a tissue of falsehoods that it calls for the protest of Baring, of the British legation, and Schuyler, of the American legation, of Constantinople. The Turkish authorities are doing nothing to restrain the Mahomedan population. Armed Turks continue to commit acts of violence daily. Christian inhabitants are robbed if they go outside of their villages, and women are assaulted and violated every day. The Turks drive away cattle and sell them. Suffering among the Christian people is very great, and immediate relief needed. The same correspondent writes on the tenth inst. that three thousand men, women and children were killed by the Turks at Othikkui. Children were carried about impaled on bayonets, human beings burned alive at Bazarkjik, and one thousand persons killed. A bag full of human heads was emptied before the house of the Italian consul at Jambuli, and were left to be eaten by dogs.

A correspondent writing from Philippopolis, under date of August 11, says the condition of the Turkish army at Nish is deplorable, and starvation is threatened; the country around does not afford supplies of forage. Along the road between Nish and Sofia the villages are all abandoned. The army will soon be obliged to advance into Serbian territory for supplies.

Through the efforts of Schuyler, of the American legation, the release of prisoners, except those in the first category, has been ordered.

The King of Dahomey holds four Frenchmen as hostages, and threatens to kill them if the British squadron fires upon the natives.

LIVERPOOL, 18. — A leading grain circular says the excessive heat is rapidly maturing the grain crops in the North of England and Scotland, and with the increasing quantity of new wheat brought forward by farmers, will cause a further depression.